



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/839
S/21994
11 December 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Forty-fifth session

Agenda items 29, 70 and 143

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE PREPARATION OF SOCIETIES FOR
LIFE IN PEACE

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT ARTICLES ON
THE STATUS OF THE DIPLOMATIC COURIER
AND THE DIPLOMATIC BAG NOT ACCOMPANIED
BY DIPLOMATIC COURIER AND OF THE DRAFT
OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 10 December 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letter dated 19 September 1990 (A/45/527-S/21801), I have the honour to report to you the following two incidents in violation of Pakistan territory from the Afghanistan side, which occurred on 20 and 28 November 1990:

"On 20 November 1990, at 1035 hours, the Kabul forces fired a missile which landed in the area Awal Khan in Khyber Agency. As a result, three houses were seriously damaged in the locality.

"Two Scud missiles fired by Kabul forces landed in the area Teri Mengal in Kurram Agency, at 1540 hours, on 28 November 1990. As a result of this barbaric attack, 11 people, including three Afghan refugees, were killed and 15 received serious injuries. Four civilian vehicles were also completely destroyed."

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office and asked to inform his Government that the responsibility for the serious consequences arising

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from such deliberate and unprovoked attacks would rest entirely on the Kabul régime, and that the Government of Pakistan would take all necessary measures to defend the lives and properties of its citizens.

The Government of Pakistan has also rejected the protest of the Kabul régime, in which it was alleged that, on 12 November 1990, two Pakistani jet aircraft had violated the Afghan air space.

The Afghan Chargé d'affaires was informed that the Afghan allegation, after investigation, was found to be totally baseless.

I request you to have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 29, 70 and 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative



General Assembly

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12 December 1990
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Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 46, 47, 48, 56 (a) and
(m) and 72

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR-WEAPON TESTS IN THE
ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

NOTIFICATION OF NUCLEAR TESTS

PROHIBITION OF THE DUMPING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTES

EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Letter dated 28 November 1990 from the Permanent Representatives
of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the members of the Permanent South Pacific Commission, we have the honour to request that the attached statement, issued by the General Secretariat of the Commission on 23 November 1990, be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 46, 47, 48, 56 (a) and (m) and 72 of the agenda (see annex).

Reaffirming what they stated in their previous communications dated 15 June 1990 (A/45/314), 9 and 11 July 1990 (A/45/339 and A/45/352) and 21 November 1990 (A/45/804), the members of the Permanent South Pacific Commission once again categorically condemn the conducting of nuclear tests by France because

of the risks that this entails for the marine environment and marine resources and because it is inconsistent with the recent European agreements concerning disarmament adopted at the Paris summit.

(Signed) Enrique PEÑALOSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Colombia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Juan SOMOVIA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Chile
to the United Nations

(Signed) José AYALA-LASSO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Ecuador
to the United Nations

(Signed) Ricardo LUNA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Peru
to the United Nations

ANNEX

Statement by the Permanent South Pacific Commission

Yesterday, 22 November 1990, France conducted a further nuclear explosion in the Mururoa Atoll.

This explosion, the sixth such explosion in 1990, occurred within days of the fifth which prompted the Permanent South Pacific Commission to issue its statement of 16 November; accordingly this General Secretariat reaffirms that statement in its entirety and with undiminished vehemence, in accordance with the mandate it has received from the Permanent South Pacific Commission and in pursuance of the joint policy drawn up by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Commission in the Viña del Mar Declaration of 10 February 1984, of opposition to and rejection of nuclear explosions and the dumping of radioactive wastes in the Pacific Basin, in defence of the environment and resources of that basin.

It is disconcerting to see that these nuclear explosions are continuing, even though the so-called "cold war" is over, precisely three days after the solemn signing, in Paris, of the memorable Treaty which will lead to the substantial reduction of armed forces in Europe, and at a time when initiatives are under way for disarmament in that same Pacific Basin.

The General Secretariat of the PSPC vehemently demands that, in accordance with the intensification in the process of the strengthening of peace and general disarmament, an immediate and definitive end be put to these very disturbing nuclear tests in the Pacific Basin.

Santiago, 23 November 1990



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda items 23 and 35
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 10 December 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a declaration by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria concerning the intifadah of the Palestinian people (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 23 and 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amar BENDJAMA
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Declaration by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
concerning the intifadah

For the fourth year in succession, the Palestinian people is continuing its heroic intifadah in the occupied territories. It thus adds a new page of glory to its history, which has been characterized by sacrifices and heroic resistance in spite of Israel's repressive practices.

While the Palestinian masses intensify their determined struggle to recover their usurped rights, thanks to a growing awareness on the part of the international community as to the justice of the Palestinian cause and the need to find a just and lasting solution thereto, Israel is continuing to violate human rights, to ride roughshod over United Nations resolutions and international law and to defy the will of the international community.

At a time of serious developments throughout the region with consequences for the question of Palestine, which constitutes the core of the Middle East conflict, it is essential to recognize the full significance of all these issues and to apply the same determination and seriousness in resolving them.

In this respect, the International Peace Conference on the Middle East remains the appropriate framework in which to address the various aspects of the question of Palestine. The convening of the Conference would invest the concept of the new international order with greater credibility.

Algeria, reiterating its full support for the Palestinian people in its heroic intifadah, invites the international community and the authority responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security fully to assume their responsibilities by using all the means entrusted to them under the Charter of the United Nations to ensure the protection of the Palestinian people and to oblige Israel to comply with international law.

Algeria reaffirms its solid conviction that a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East must be based on recognition of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and the establishment of its independent State in its territory.

Algiers, 7 December 1990



General Assembly

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12 December 1990

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Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 86 (b)

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL
PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Emergency assistance to American Samoa, Niue, Samoa,
Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Wallis and Futuna

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its organizational session in 1990, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1990/1, by which it (a) appealed for international assistance to support the countries in the South Pacific that had been struck by cyclone Ofa just days previously and which (b) requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session of 1990 on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution.
2. The response of the international community to resolution 1990/1 has been high, taking into account the widespread destruction, human suffering, and needs for both emergency assistance and rehabilitation.
3. The international community, including United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations, contributed promptly and generously to the efforts carried out in alleviation of the damages caused by cyclone Ofa, which lasted from 2 to 6 February 1990 and affected social and economic infrastructures in seven countries: American Samoa, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Wallis and Futuna. The Governments concerned requested four types of assistance: emergency relief; longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction; advice about damage assessment and identification of needs; and help to mobilize resources.
4. The assistance received by the people and Government of Samoa could be cited as an example of the programme implemented in the various countries. The Government received substantial emergency relief assistance in cash, food, equipment and materials.

5. The sources of bilateral donors support, which was announced immediately after the cyclone included: Australia, France, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Australia, New Zealand and the United States in particular provided airplane loads with supplies, food and specialized emergency personnel in reaction to the urgent needs for humanitarian assistance.

6. The multilateral organizations and the United Nations system responded actively through the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNDRO provided a cash grant and emergency missions. UNDP funded both emergency relief and a large-scale infrastructure project costing \$300,000. WFP directed food aid to Samoa as well as to other islands. The Asian Development Bank provided a loan for electric power reconstruction.

7. One special dimension of long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation was the preparation and organization of a round table meeting at Geneva, arranged with the assistance of UNDP in May 1990. This meeting, part of a process of aid co-ordination and resource mobilization, provided an excellent forum for discussion of donors' responses to the appeal contained in the resolution. The Government of Samoa prepared and submitted to the round table its rehabilitation strategy and assistance needs for the reconstruction of the economy affected by cyclone Ofa. The four priority rehabilitation and reconstruction projects have been pursued in the Government's direct consultations with donors.

8. This type of longer-term development and reconstruction process is not unique to Samoa. Round table meetings are also planned for Tonga and Tuvalu to take place in 1991. The meetings, organized at Governments' request with UNDP's support, will offer the occasion to submit to the attention of the international community not only their development plans and needs, but also the reconstruction and rehabilitation projects associated with the damage caused by the cyclone.



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12 December 1990
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Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 12 and 118

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolution V recommended
by the Third Committee in its report (A/45/838, para. 109)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Shamel NASSER (Egypt)

1. At its 42nd and 43rd meetings, on 10 and 11 December 1990, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/61) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution V recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 109 of its report (A/45/838). The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by its Chairman. An oral statement was also made by the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/45/SR.42 and 43).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution V recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 109 of its report (A/45/838):

(a) No additional appropriations would be required in 1990-1991;

(b) The estimate for the proposals of the Preparatory Committee and for the Conference in 1992-1993 would be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.



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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolution V recommended
by the Third Committee in its report (A/45/838, para. 109)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Shamel NASSER (Egypt)

1. At its 42nd and 43rd meetings, on 10 and 11 December 1990, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/61) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution V recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 109 of its report (A/45/838) on a World Conference on Human Rights. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by its Chairman. An oral statement was also made by the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences.
2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/45/SR.42 and 43).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution V recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 109 of its report (A/45/838):

(a) No additional appropriations would be required in 1990-1991;

(b) The estimate for the proposals of the Preparatory Committee and for the Conference in 1992-1993 would be considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

4. The Fifth Committee endorsed the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and concurred in its concern over the tendency of other intergovernmental committees to involve themselves in administrative and budgetary matters that are within the competence of the Fifth Committee.



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Agenda items 12 and 118

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolution VIII recommended
by the Third Committee in its report (A/45/838, para. 109)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Shamel NASSER (Egypt)

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 10 December 1990, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/60) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution VIII recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 109 of its report (A/45/838). The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by its Chairman.

2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/45/SR.42).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution VIII recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 109 of its report (A/45/838), no additional appropriations would be required in 1990-1991. Additional provisions for 1992-1993 would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.



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ENGLISH
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Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 100 and 118

CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1990-1991

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions I, II, IV,
VI, IX-XIII and XV recommended by the Third Committee in its
report (A/45/756)

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Shamel NASSER (Egypt)

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 10 December 1990, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/45/59) on the programme budget implications of draft resolutions I, II, IV, VI, IX-XIII and XV recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 51 of its report (A/45/756). The recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions were presented orally by its Chairman.
2. Statements and comments made in the course of the Committee's consideration of this item are reflected in the relevant summary record (A/C.5/45/SR.42).

DECISION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

3. The Fifth Committee decided, without a vote, to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolutions I, II, IV, VI, IX-XIII and XV recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 51 of its report (A/45/756):

(a) Additional requirements of \$364,900 would arise under section 8, Activities on global social development issues, of the programme budget for the

biennium 1990-1991. Moreover, an amount of \$35,000 would be required under section 31, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment;

(b) Such requirements would constitute an additional expenditure derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and would therefore be subject to the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987. The actual additional requirements would be considered in the context of the consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates to be submitted towards the end of the current session, in accordance with the provisions of section C, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the annex to resolution 42/211.



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Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 28, 34, 40, 79, 80, 83,
108, 153 and 154

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN
FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE TO HAITI

Letter dated 12 December 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Jamaica to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit the attached copy of the communiqué of the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingston from 31 July to 2 August 1990, with the request that it be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 28, 34, 40, 79, 80, 83, 108, 153 and 154.

(Signed) Herbert S. WALKER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Communiqué issued on 2 August 1990 of the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Kingston from 31 July to 2 August 1990

The Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community was held in Kingston, Jamaica from 31 July 1990 to 2 August 1990. The Heads of delegations in attendance were Hon. Lester Bird, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Economic Development, Tourism and Energy, Antigua and Barbuda; The Rt. Hon. Sir Lynden O. Pindling, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, The Bahamas; The Rt. Hon. Erskine Sandiford, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Barbados; The Rt. Hon. George Price, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Belize; Hon. Mary Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Dominica; Hon. Nicholas Brathwaite, Prime Minister, Grenada; H.E. Hugh Desmond Hoyte, S.C., President, Guyana; Hon. Percival J. Patterson, Q.C., Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Development, Planning and Production, Jamaica; The Rt. Hon. Dr. Kennedy Simmonds, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and Finance, St. Kitts and Nevis; The Rt. Hon. John Compton, Prime Minister, Saint Lucia; The Rt. Hon. James P. Mitchell, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Finance; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Sen. the Hon. Dr. Sabdeo Bandoo, Minister of External Affairs and International Trade, Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Rodarick G. Rainford, Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, chaired the Inaugural Session.

Heads of Government observed one minute's silence in memory of the late Prime Minister of Grenada, The Rt. Hon. Herbert Blaize.

The Hon. Percival J. Patterson, Q.C., Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Development, Planning and Production, Jamaica delivered the Opening Address. Acting Prime Minister Patterson said "while economic development is the foundation of our integration, we must never make the mistake of pursuing our goals without the popular participation of our peoples in the Region, history is littered with the debris of instances where narrow self interest prevails because there is no popular understanding of wider issues. The involvement of people in the integration process cannot be an after-thought, but must be the focus of what we do. Our development goals must be people-centred. The benefits of economic production must be for the majority of the population".

Speeches were also delivered by the Rt. Hon. L. Erskine Sandiford, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs of Barbados; The Rt. Hon. George Price, Prime Minister of Belize; and The Hon. Nicholas Brathwaite, Prime Minister of Grenada.

The Conference, by acclamation, elected The Rt. Hon. Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica as its Chairman-in-office; and in his absence, elected Hon. P. J. Patterson as Chairman of its Eleventh Meeting.

The Meeting carried out its work through a Plenary and a Caucus of Heads of Government.

The Meeting was preceded, on 24-26 July 1990 by a Preparatory Meeting of Ministers; on 27-28 July 1990, by a Special Meeting of the Common Market Council; and on 30 July 1990 by the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers

responsible for Finance. These Meetings submitted a number of recommendations to Conference. The Conference also considered recommendations from the Sixteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs; the Eighth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Education; the Fourteenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Transportation; and the Sub-Committee of Attorneys-General of Member States assigned responsibility by the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Legal Affairs to make recommendations on matters relating to the establishment and functioning of the proposed Caribbean Court of Appeal.

Heads of Government welcomed the growing cooperation between Mexico and CARICOM as evidenced by the visit to Jamaica of the President of Mexico, His Excellency Carlos Salinas de Gortari, which coincided with the Meeting of Conference. They received messages from the Governments of Brazil, Cuba, Suriname and Venezuela.

The Heads of Government recognised that the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference was convened against the background of a radically changing international environment. They reviewed developments on the international scene, in particular the globalisation of the world economy, the emergence of powerful trading blocks, the growing impact of newly industrialised countries (NICs) on the international economy and the rise of new poles of economic and financial power.

They considered the progress made so far in the fulfilment of the goals set forth in the Treaty of Chaguaramas, and the Annex thereto, and reaffirmed their commitment to

strengthening the process of regional integration as the best means of responding effectively to challenges as well as the opportunities of the present international situation. In this context, they reviewed the progress made in achieving the goals set out in the Grand Anse Declaration and Work Programme.

SITUATION IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Heads of Government strongly condemned the attempted overthrow of the constitutionally elected Government of Trinidad and Tobago. They expressed their repugnance at the holding hostage of Prime Minister A. N. R. Robinson, members of his Cabinet, Parliamentarians and other persons; regret at the deaths which occurred during the crises; and their profound relief at its resolution.

They recognised that events such as this highlighted the vulnerability of small states to threats from terrorism.

They agreed on the necessity to review existing arrangements in support of regional security and decided to establish a Committee of Member States to look into the matter and report before the Twelfth Meeting of Conference.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COMMUNITY

Review of Programmes and Existing Institutions

Heads of Government received a report on the review of programmes and existing institutions of the Community and agreed on arrangements for a full consideration of the recommendations at both the technical and political levels.

Human Resource Development Programme of the University of the West Indies (UWI)

Heads of Government considered a report from the Vice Chancellor of the University of the West Indies on the steps being taken by the University to implement the Resolution on Human Resource Development adopted at the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government.

They were pleased to learn that the University Development Plan for the period 1990-2000, which projects a 50 per cent increase in enrolment especially in the areas of science, technology, management and education, was at a very advanced stage. In this new plan, the University was placing emphasis on bringing the non-Campus territories into the mainstream of university development.

Institutional Developments

The Heads of Government reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the decisions to develop the institutional mechanisms in the Region.

They noted with satisfaction that the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU) had been established on 17 July 1990 with its headquarters in Trinidad and Tobago as a permanent body to oversee the regional telecommunications sector. They recognised the importance of telecommunications infrastructure in strengthening the process of integration and were confident that the CTU would fulfil the objectives of rationalizing regional

telecommunications policy, establishing and harmonising regional technical standards and solving intra-regional telecommunications problems.

Heads of Government noted the progress made in the implementation of the decisions taken by the Tenth Meeting with regard to the establishment of a Caribbean Court of Appeal and the Assembly of Caribbean Parliamentarians. They agreed that the draft Inter-Governmental agreements would be further considered at the next meeting of the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Legal Affairs.

Heads of Government noted the progress made on the proposal to confer the Order of the Caribbean Community on outstanding CARICOM nationals. They urged Member States which had not yet done so to expedite their consideration of the draft Inter-Governmental Agreement in order that the first awards could be made at their Twelfth Meeting.

Heads of Government noted that an inter-governmental agreement establishing a CARICOM Mechanism for Emergency Response Disaster Relief has been drafted. They endorsed in principle the proposed structure of the Agency as set out in the draft Agreement. They agreed that Member States would give further consideration to the draft and would convey their views to the CARICOM Secretariat by 30 September 1990 after which further action would be taken to establish the Agency and make it operational. They also agreed that the necessary steps should be taken to extend the duration of the Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project (PCDPPP) for another year pending the establishment of the Agency.

The Encounter Between Two Worlds

Heads of Government noted reports on on-going plans and programmes to commemorate the 500th Anniversary of the Encounter Between Two Worlds and agreed to highlight major regional events leading up to 1992 as instances of regional cooperation and integration. In that regard, particular attention was paid to the Regional Economic Conference, the activities of the Independent West Indian Commission, CARIFESTA V and the 1992 Regional Trade Fair. Heads of Government noted, in particular, the comprehensive programme which was already underway in Trinidad and Tobago involving both national and regional events pertaining to the Encounter. They reiterated that the events should promote the recognition of the creative genius of Caribbean people and enhance awareness of the common history, identity and destiny of the Region.

Preparations for Regional Economic Conference

The Heads of Government reviewed the preparations being made for the Regional Economic Conference in Trinidad and Tobago on November 12-14, 1990. They emphasised that the Conference would be broad-based and would seek to arrive at a consensus on the directions and policies which the Region should adopt as the twenty-first century approaches.

Progress of Work of the West Indian Commission

The Heads of Government received a report from Sir Shridath Ramphal, Chairman of the West Indian Commission, on the work of the Commission since its formal launching in November 1989.

They were pleased to learn of the high level of public interest shown during the first stage of its hearings. They agreed that the Commission's mandate created an opportunity for involvement of the peoples in shaping the future of the Regional Movement.

They thanked the Government of Barbados for providing the Commission's headquarters.

CARIFESTA V

Heads of Government received a report on the ongoing preparations for the staging of CARIFESTA V in Trinidad and Tobago in 1991. They were convinced that such a major, multi-faceted festival would serve to affirm the identity, artistic achievements and rich and varied culture of the Region. They observed that CARIFESTA V could be the focus of world attention and urged all concerned to ensure that the staging of the Festival would heighten global knowledge, understanding and recognition of the accomplishments and uniqueness of the Caribbean.

Regional Trade Fair 1992

Heads of Government noted the information concerning preparations for the Regional Trade Fair scheduled to be held in Trinidad and Tobago in 1992 and agreed to the establishment of a Project Steering Committee.

Heads also noted that the Regional Trade Fair is intended to promote recognition of the Region as a reliable source of quality products and to facilitate the development and expansion of intra-regional and extra-regional trade.

Review of the Proposals Towards the
Creation of a Single Integrated Common
Market

The Heads of Government reviewed the progress made to date in the implementation of the Grand Anse Declaration and Work Programme - which embodies the steps agreed on by Heads last year at their Tenth Meeting in Grenada, calculated to bring about a single CARICOM Market by 1993.

The Heads, in their determination to adhere to their timetable, agreed on a number of major outstanding instruments in that programme, such as the Common External Tariff, the Rules of Origin, the first stage in the establishment of a Regional Stock Exchange; and decided to accelerate the implementation process by agreeing to create a new regional position of CARICOM Commissioner.

The CARICOM Commissioner is to work closely with the individual member states and the CARICOM Secretariat in ensuring the effective and urgent implementation of all the measures agreed on within the timetable set. The CARICOM Commissioner is to be chosen from among CARICOM nationals with extensive knowledge in CARICOM affairs and wide experience of other integration arrangements.

The CARICOM Commissioner is expected to commence functioning by 1 October 1990.

Heads of Government noted with satisfaction that agreement had been reached on the outstanding elements of the Common External Tariff and Origin Rules regimes and that there was a commitment by all Member States to have the legislative and other measures completed in sufficient time to meet the January 1, 1991

date for bringing the amended Customs Tariff and Origin Rules arrangements into operation. In light of the importance attached to the establishment of a single CARICOM market, The Heads affirmed the need for an eventually fully unified CARICOM External Tariff to enable the establishment and effective functioning of the single market by the agreed deadline of January 1, 1994.

The Heads of Government announced that from January 1, 1991 the three existing stock exchanges in the Region would begin the process of cross-listing and cross-trading of securities. They expressed satisfaction at the steps taken by these Member States towards the removal of obstacles to the free movement of intraregional capital and looked forward to the extension of the arrangements to include other Member States.

Free Movement of Peoples

Heads of Government endorsed "Programme AFFIRM" - Arrangements for Freer Intra-regional Movement - which was developed in accordance with the decisions taken at Grand Anse. This Programme is designed to facilitate freer intra-regional movement of CARICOM peoples for purposes of travel and work.

The Programme provides, among other things, for CARICOM nationals travelling in the Region to be given the option of presenting satisfactory forms of identification other than passports. It also calls for the waiver of work permit requirements for professional and skilled CARICOM nationals working in the areas of the visual and performing arts, sports and the media to participate in regional events.

Regional Transportation Policy

Heads of Government recognized that the transportation sector continues to be vital to the successful outcome of regional integration efforts. They agreed that Heads of Government, particularly those directly concerned, would meet within three months to finalise the consideration of the issues relating to the rationalisation of the regional airlines of the Eastern Caribbean countries of the Community.

Widening of the Community

Heads of Government re-affirmed the position they adopted at their Informal Session in Barbados in March 1990 when they agreed on the need to adopt a dynamic approach to the question of the widening of the Community. They noted that such an approach had its basis in the original intentions of the founding fathers of CARICOM who had foreseen an expansion of the regional integration movement to encompass, eventually, all Caribbean peoples. A new dynamism was also required by the changing international relations situation. Heads of Government called on the West Indian Commission to pay particular attention to this question in its consultations and deliberations.

They considered a number of applications for membership and observer status in the Community.

They expressed the Community's willingness to grant associate membership to the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands, subject to the necessary entrustment being accorded to the elected governmental authorities of the two territories by the United Kingdom Government. The Heads of Government authorized the Secretary-General of CARICOM to enter into discussions with the Government of the United Kingdom on the matter.

/...

With regard to the application by the Dominican Republic for full membership of the Community, they requested the West Indian Commission to consider as part of its overall consideration of the widening of CARICOM.

Heads of Government agreed to grant Mexico, Puerto Rico and Venezuela observer status in the Conference of Ministers of Health (CMH) and the Standing Committees of Ministers responsible for Agriculture, Education and Science and Technology to the establishment of a CARICOM/Venezuela Joint Commission; and to the strengthening of the CARICOM/Mexico Joint Commission.

Heads also agreed to grant Puerto Rico observer status in the Conference of Ministers of Health, the Ministerial Conference on the Environment, and the Standing Committee of Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Education.

Regional Economic Trends

Heads of Government reviewed the recent economic trends in the Region against the backdrop of the major developments in the international economy, the continued efforts of Member States to implement appropriate macro-economic policies and the cumulative impact of two major recent hurricanes - Gilbert and Hugo. They observed that the pace of economic activity in the Region had slackened during 1989. Nevertheless, most countries continued to experience modest growth in real income though the performance of some of the larger countries continued to be below potential.

Heads expressed satisfaction at the continued recovery in the flow of intra-regional trade and reaffirmed their commitment to the removal of the remaining impediments to the free flow of trade in the Region.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

In examining the international economic situation, the Heads of Government took particular note of the developments with respect to the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, progress towards the creation of a Single European Market, the announcement of the "Enterprise of the Americas" regime by President Bush, and the existing external debt problem.

In their review of the state of negotiations on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the Heads of Government reiterated that the agreed principles of transparency and differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries are indispensable to an equitable outcome of the negotiations that would guarantee the much more efficient functioning of the international trading system.

In their examination of the Single Market in Europe, the Heads of Government took particular note of the possible implications of these developments for the future of the Region. They urged regional producers and investors to take steps to improve the competitiveness of their products and increase their investments in order to take full advantage of possible opportunities presented by the larger, though more competitive, markets. They also agreed that certain aspects of the European integration process be studied to determine their relevance to the strengthening of the institutional machinery necessary for Caribbean integration.

The Heads of Government also agreed to establish supporting machinery in Europe to monitor, promote and pursue Caribbean interests in Europe.

Heads of Government also examined the various initiatives being taken to address the problem of external indebtedness. They observed that an early solution to the debt problem was critical not only for the future growth and stability of countries which were crippled by the debt burden but also for the restoration of confidence and dynamism in the international financial system.

They noted that it was necessary for a comprehensive strategy to be adopted to address the various categories of debt. In this context they welcomed the recommendations contained in the Latin America and Caribbean proposals on debt adopted by the Latin American and Caribbean Finance Ministers at their Meeting at the headquarters of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) in June 1990; and the initiatives being taken in the Commonwealth and the Group of 15 Non-Aligned countries.

Heads of Government noted that the Inaugural Meeting of the Summit Level Group for South-South Cooperation, of which Jamaica is a member, took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and that in its deliberations it, inter alia, expressed strong support for greater South-South cooperation and the need for a new approach to the North-South dialogue.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

CARICOM/Latin American Relations

The Heads of Government welcomed the initiative launched in Tobago in August 1989 by the President of Venezuela and five CARICOM Heads of Government, and the follow-up meetings of

officials held in Caracas in January and June 1990. They endorsed the action taken so far in pursuit of the initiative.

The Heads of Government noted the ongoing positive relations with Mexico as evidenced by the Technical Cooperation Agreement on Professional Upgrading signed on 18 May 1990 as well as the Technical Cooperation and Trade Promotion Agreement signed on 31 July 1990.

CARICOM/Canada Relations

Heads of Government reviewed the results of the Commonwealth Caribbean/Canada Summit held in Barbados in March 1990, and expressed appreciation for the forgiveness of the official debt of CARICOM States. They looked forward to the implementation of Prime Minister Mulroney's commitments on the issues of trade and investment on the basis of full and continuing consultation and cooperation.

CARICOM/United States Relations

Heads of Government reviewed the developments related to the CBI and more particularly, the CBI II legislation and while welcoming the progress through the legislative process, expressed disappointment at the systematic removal of new and innovative provisions from the legislation.

They, however, viewed with interest the "Enterprise of the Americas" initiative announced by President Bush on 27 June 1990. Heads of Government urged that any follow-up to the initiative be based on thorough consultation at all levels and at all stages and affirmed that, CARICOM Member States will adopt a joint approach in response to the initiative.

Relations with the European Economic Community

The Heads of Government took note of the fact that since their last Meeting the Lomé IV Convention, which has a life-span of ten years, had been signed. They welcomed the improvements in the new Convention in the quality of aid, the increased access for agricultural exports, and the introduction of special arrangements to assist ACP States in the process of structural adjustment.

The Heads underscored the economic, social and political importance of a viable banana industry to the Caribbean and reaffirmed their determination to work with the European Community in formulating common rules and arrangements for bananas, within a Single European Market, which were consistent with the assurances given and commitments entered into in Protocol V of Lomé IV and the Joint Declaration on the said Protocol. The Heads reiterated the view that the joint Caribbean proposal formed an appropriate basis along which rules could be formulated and called upon the European Community to enter into meaningful consultations on the subject, at an early date, while committing themselves to participate actively in the consultative process. They considered the matter of such significance that a separate statement is issued and attached.

The Heads noted the accession by the Dominican Republic and Haiti to the Lomé IV Convention. They recognised the need for early ratification of the new Convention by all Caribbean-ACP States with a view to taking full advantage of its provisions as early as possible.

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES

Guyana/Venezuela

The Heads of Government examined recent developments in the relations between the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Republic of Venezuela and recorded their satisfaction with the fact that the bases of cooperation have been strengthened by the continuation of mutually beneficial functional cooperation in a number of relevant areas.

With regard to the controversy, they noted that the process initiated with the appointment of Mr. Alister McIntyre as the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to perform the functions of "good officer" has been further reinforced as a result of meetings and exchanges of views between him and officials of both Governments.

The Heads welcomed these developments and agreed that they indicated a continuation of the cordial and expanding relations between Guyana and Venezuela.

Belize/Guatemala

Heads of Government welcomed the report of the Government of Belize on progress made in the negotiations between Belize and Guatemala towards identifying the elements to be included in a comprehensive Treaty to provide a just and honourable solution to the problems between the two countries.

The Heads of Government called on the Governments of Belize and Guatemala to continue the negotiations in good faith and expressed the hope that all commitments undertaken would be enshrined in the Treaty and would be faithfully implemented. They urged the Government of the United Kingdom and other friendly Governments to support efforts by Belize and Guatemala to develop programmes of mutual benefit to the two countries.

The Heads reaffirmed their resolve to maintain regional and international support for Belize's independence and territorial integrity, and agreed to render appropriate assistance to the Government of Belize in efforts to conclude the Treaty with Guatemala.

They declared that an early and acceptable conclusion of the problem between Belize and Guatemala would encourage the strengthening and expansion of relations between the Caribbean Community and the countries of Central America.

Haiti

Heads of Government reviewed developments in Haiti since their Informal Session held in Barbados in March 1990. These developments included the Second CARICOM Ministerial Mission, and the visit by the CARICOM Working Group of Senior Electoral Officials, to Haiti. Heads expressed the Caribbean Community's continuing support for the efforts and aspirations of the Haitian people. They pledged once again CARICOM's preparedness to cooperate with the Government and people of Haiti - as well as with the United Nations and the Organisation of American States - in providing assistance for the holding of free and fair elections.

They also reiterated their commitment to help mobilise greater international material support for the social and economic well-being of the Haitian people.

Heads of Government took note of a number of developments which could have a negative effect on either the timing or the validity of the electoral process. They expressed the hope that forces inside and outside Haiti would do everything possible to help, and nothing to hinder, Haiti's transition to electoral democracy.

They expressed appreciation to the Government of The Bahamas for that Government's assistance in furthering CARICOM-Haiti relations.

Central America

Heads of Government noted the recent developments in Central America and expressed the hope that the peaceful conditions would become a permanent feature of the entire sub-region.

They hoped that these conditions would facilitate the early return of refugees and displaced persons to their countries of origin as well as the reconstruction of the economies of the sub-region.

Invasion of Kuwait

Heads of Government denounced the invasion of Kuwait by the armed forces of Iraq and called for their immediate and unconditional withdrawal. A separate statement on this matter has been issued by Heads of Government.

Southern Africa

The Heads noted that a considerable evolution had taken place in Southern Africa since their last meeting. In this context, they noted the accession of Namibia to independence, the removal of the ban of the African National Congress (ANC), and the release from prison of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. They considered that such actions taken in response to internal and external pressures had created what appears to be a real prospect for a constructive dialogue between the de Klerk regime and the ANC.

They expressed concern at the number of apartheid laws and regulations still in existence. They also expressed grave concern at the continuing violence taking place and condemned, in particular, the violence unleashed by hard-line white supremacists.

They called for the maintenance of sanctions against South Africa until such time as clear and irreversible changes had taken place towards the complete dismantling of the apartheid system.

With regard to the wider Southern African Region, the Heads of Government welcomed the efforts being made to negotiate a settlement to the conflicts in Angola and Mozambique.

Developments in Eastern Europe

The Heads took note of the radical changes which had taken place recently in Eastern Europe. They considered that these had ushered in a new era, had facilitated the end of the cold war; had redefined the role of NATO and the WARSAW Pact and made Eastern Europe a most dynamic factor in the European political equation.

They expressed continuing concern about the possibility that the interests and needs of CARICOM States would be placed in a position of disadvantage, as the states of Eastern Europe sought a greater integration into the global economy, including membership of the International Financial Institutions and the acquisition of financial and technological resources.

Drugs

Heads of Government welcomed the increased commitment of the international community to cooperation and collaboration in the effort to combat the production, traffic and abuse of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. They further expressed special satisfaction at the growing international recognition of the importance of demand reduction in efforts to control both production and abuse.

Heads of Government discussed the importance of developing mechanisms to protect the regional international banking and financial systems from subversion by the international drug traffickers. They committed their governments to supporting strategies being developed in this important area. They also took note of the active participation of a number of CARICOM States in the Aruba Drug Money Laundering Conference in June 1990.

Heads of Government considered developments in respect of the establishment of the International Criminal Court and committed themselves to maintaining efforts in this regard.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Heads of Government reiterated their commitment to the proper management, protection and utilisation of the environment in support of development. They agreed that international environmental efforts should recognise the sovereignty of States and the responsibility of all peoples and Governments to preserve the common ecological heritage of mankind.

They welcomed the commitment of the participants in the recent Economic Summit in Houston to respect the sovereign rights of states in support of the efforts to preserve and protect the global environment.

Heads of Government pledged CARICOM's full participation in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development in Brasilia in 1992, and in the Second World Climate Conference in Geneva later this year. They agreed that all CARICOM States should be parties to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean, and the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean. They supported the Environmental Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean.

They urged organisations such as the Commonwealth Secretariat and UNKP to continue and increase their support to small states such as those in CARICOM to facilitate their full and effective participation in the 1992 Conference and the follow-up thereto.

They noted that the Second CARICOM Ministerial Conference on the Environment to be held in Jamaica in September 1990 would review progress made since the First Conference; that the Preparatory Meeting of Caribbean and Latin American Environment Ministers would take place in Trinidad and Tobago in October 1990; and that the development and strengthening of the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute continues.

They recorded their satisfaction with and endorsement of the Guyana Forestry Project which they considered to be a practical example of linking the preservation of the environment with the need for sustainable development. They complemented the Commonwealth Secretariat on initiating the project and urged the Commonwealth Secretariat and the international community to provide the required support for the early and effective implementation of the project.

DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETING

Heads of Government recalled their acceptance of the offer by the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis to host the Twelfth Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government and agreed that that Meeting would take place in July 1991. They also agreed to hold a Special Meeting in Antigua and Barbuda in December, 1990.

STATEMENT ON BANANAS AND THE SINGLE EUROPEAN MARKET
BY THE ELEVENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF HEADS
OF GOVERNMENT

In light of the economic importance of the banana industry to the Caribbean Region and determined to ensure that the establishment of common rules for bananas in the Single European Market will not affect adversely foreign exchange earnings, balance of payments, levels of economic activity and social and political stability in the Caribbean banana producing countries, traditional suppliers to the EEC, the Heads took note of the assurances given and the commitments jointly entered into by the European Community and ACP States as embodied in Protocol V of Lomé IV and the EC/ACP Joint Declaration on the said Protocol.

2. The Heads reaffirmed their belief that the common rules to be established should be consistent with the Protocol and the Joint Declaration and must ensure the improvement of the conditions under which the ACP States' bananas are produced and marketed and the continuation of the special advantages which certain ACP states namely, the traditional suppliers, currently enjoy in their traditional markets so that no ACP state, traditional supplier to the Community, is placed as regards access, to and advantages in the Community in a less favourable situation than in the past or at present.

3. In this context, the Heads were of the view that the Caribbean proposal on Common Rules and Arrangements for bananas in the Single European Market presented to their ACP partners constitutes an appropriate basis for the fulfilment of the assurances given and commitments jointly entered into.

4. The Heads were aware of various proposals and views emanating from within the European Community which sought to influence the final arrangements for the completion of the single Market. However, they were of the view that these did not meet the minimum requirements for ensuring the continued conditions of access to, and advantages in the Community which are currently enjoyed by the traditional ACP suppliers in their existing Community Markets.

5. The Heads welcomed the opportunity for the continued exchange of views and called upon the European Community to engage at an early date in meaningful dialogue and consultations with their ACP partners with a view to arriving at mutually satisfactory results.

6. The Heads pledged their commitment to intensifying the consultation process within the ACP and with the European Community, and to this end stood ready to carry forward this programme through the appropriate mechanisms taking account of the timetable for the establishment of the common rules.



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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS IRAN-IRAQ MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 619 (1988), effective 9 August 1988. Its mandate has been extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the last of which was resolution 676 (1990) which extended the mandate for a period of two months until 31 January 1991.

2. At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/189 of 21 December 1989 on the financing of UNIIMOG. At that time, the mandate of UNIIMOG had been extended by Security Council resolution 642 (1989) of 29 September 1989 for a six-month period beginning 1 October 1989 and ending 31 March 1990. By paragraph 4 of resolution 44/189, the Assembly appropriated an amount of \$34,153,825 gross (\$33,738,984 net) for the period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990. By paragraphs 5 and 6 of the same resolution, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIIMOG at a rate not to exceed \$6,401,333 gross (\$6,237,333 net) per month for the six-month period from 1 April to 30 September 1990 and \$7,068,000 gross (\$6,904,000 net) per month for the six-month period from 1 October 1990 to 31 March 1991, should the Security Council decide to continue UNIIMOG beyond 31 March 1990 as authorized under its resolution 642 (1989). These authorizations were subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as to the actual level of commitments to be entered into for the extension periods. The commitments authorized for UNIIMOG were to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraph 7 of Assembly resolution 44/189.

3. By paragraph 10 of resolution 44/189, the General Assembly decided that \$10 million of the unencumbered balance in respect of the period from inception of the Military Observer Group on 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989 be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of mandate periods as may be approved by the Security Council for the 12-month period beginning 1 April 1990.

4. The Security Council, by its resolution 651 (1990) of 29 March 1990, renewed the mandate of UNIIMOG for a period of six months, from 1 April to 30 September 1990. The mandate was further extended for a period of two months, from 1 October to 30 November 1990 by the Council in its resolution 671 (1990) of 27 September 1990 and subsequently for an additional two-month period, from 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991 by Council resolution 676 (1990) of 28 November 1990.

5. In accordance with the procedure stated in Assembly resolution 44/189, the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/CN.1/R.1120) on 16 April 1990, requesting the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments for the mandate period from 1 April to 30 September 1990 in the amount of \$38,408,000 gross (\$37,424,000 net), and for the crediting of an amount of \$5 million against the assessments to be levied against Member States. In his report, the Secretary-General also indicated that the projected expenditure for the mandate

period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990 would amount to approximately \$29.8 million gross (\$29 million net) and that there could be potential savings of about \$4.4 million gross (\$4.8 million net). Contributing to the savings were the inability of UNIIMOG to inaugurate its naval and helicopter operations as originally planned, vacancies in the authorized civilian staff strength, and the voluntary contribution in kind of an aircraft by the Government of Switzerland. By a letter dated 20 April 1990, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee informed the Secretary-General of the Committee's concurrence to the entering into commitments for the mandate of UNIIMOG for the period from 1 April to 30 September 1990 in the amount of \$29.8 million gross (\$29.0 million net) and to the crediting of \$5 million to Member States against their assessments for this period. The Committee also indicated its intention to review the resulting unencumbered balance of the appropriations made available to UNIIMOG in the context of its examination of future cost estimates in order to ascertain the amounts that can be credited to Member States. The concurrence by the Advisory Committee is further elaborated in paragraphs 11 to 13 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/45/7).

6. For the mandate period from 1 October to 30 November 1990, the Secretary-General requested and obtained the concurrence of the Advisory Committee to enter into commitments in an amount of \$9,823,000 gross (\$9,503,000 net) and that these amounts be financed from the unencumbered balance remaining from previous appropriations and authorizations made available to UNIIMOG. The Committee also agreed to the proposal of the Secretary-General that, instead of crediting Member States with only the \$5 million remaining from the \$10 million called for in Assembly resolution 44/189, the full assessments to Member States for the two-month mandate period in the amount of \$9,503,000 net be offset against credits to them from the unencumbered balance. By so doing, Member States would have been credited with \$14,503,000 net.

7. The proposed requirements for the period from 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991, inclusive, are indicated in paragraphs 16 to 19 below.

II. STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS

8. As at 30 November 1990, assessments totalling \$172,924,713 had been apportioned among Member States in respect of UNIIMOG for the period from inception to 30 September 1990. Contributions received for the same period amounted to \$163,147,999, representing a shortfall for the period of \$9,776,714. As indicated in paragraph 6 above, assessments that would have been apportioned among Member States for the period from 1 October to 30 November 1990 have not been made in the light of the concurrence by the Advisory Committee that the requirements for the maintenance of UNIIMOG for these two months, \$9,823,000 gross (\$9,503,000 net) be financed from unencumbered balances, thus in effect crediting Member States with these amounts.

III. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

9. The General Assembly, in section II, paragraph 1, of resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988, invited voluntary contributions to UNIIMOG, acceptable to the Secretary-General, in cash, in convertible or readily usable currencies, and in the form of supplies and services. During the financial period from 1 October 1989 to 30 September 1990, the total value of voluntary contributions provided to UNIIMOG as outright grants amounted to \$2,217,956, the equivalent of SwF 2,893,600. This relates to the provision of one aircraft estimated at SwF 2,800,000 and four Cryptocom HC-266 voice encryption devices valued at SwF 93,600 by the Government of Switzerland. The training of two radio technicians in the maintenance and repair of the machines was also donated by the Swiss Government. To date, the value for the training has not been communicated to the Secretariat. Of this total voluntary contribution of approximately \$2,217,956, only an amount of \$254,000 was budgeted for in respect of the rental of aircraft during the mandate period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990.

IV. EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 9 AUGUST 1988 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1989

10. The performance report covering the period 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989, which was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/44/835, annex I), estimated an unencumbered balance of \$18.4 million gross (\$18.3 million net). The revised unencumbered balance for that period, which takes into account the most up-to-date data recorded in the UNIIMOG account for that period, amounts to \$22.1 million gross (\$22 million net). The increase of \$3.7 million in the unencumbered balance has been due to the settlement of a claim in respect of services and supplies provided by a Government for less than originally billed.

V. EXPENDITURES FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER 1989 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1990

11. Annex I to the present document sets out by budget line item the apportionment provided in respect of UNIIMOG for the period from 1 October 1989 to 30 September 1990, as well as the actual expenditures and obligations incurred for that period. It will be noted that an unencumbered balance of \$5,467,000 gross (\$6,053,000 net) exists in respect of that period, as at 30 November 1990. The net unencumbered balance exceeds the gross, owing to increased requirements for staff assessment of some \$586,000 over the initial estimates. The other main factors that have contributed to the unencumbered balance are set out in the supplementary information provided in annex II.

VI. COMMITMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 OCTOBER TO 30 NOVEMBER 1990

12. In his report to the Security Council, 1/ the Secretary-General indicated that, for the two-month mandate period beginning 1 October 1990, UNIIMOG would continue to perform the following tasks:

/...

(a) Verify, confirm and supervise the remaining stages of the withdrawal of all forces to the internationally recognized boundaries;

(b) Help the parties resolve any local tensions that may arise, e.g., as a result of differences about the exact line of the border, moves forward, accidental firings, etc.;

(c) Assist the parties in establishing an area of separation, that is, an area on either side of the border into which each party would agree not to deploy military forces.

13. It was further indicated that, for the performance of these tasks, the strength of the military observers would be reduced by some 40 per cent. This reduction took place in a timely manner during the extension period. The civilian staff was reduced also, by about 20 per cent.

14. On this basis, the projected cost of UNIIMOG for the two-month period from 1 October to 30 November 1990 was estimated at \$9,823,000 gross (\$9,503,000 net). The current expenditures, including unliquidated obligations, for this two-month period indicate no change in the overall requirements. As stated in paragraph 6 above, these costs were met from the unencumbered balance remaining from previous appropriations and authorizations provided to UNIIMOG.

15. The cost estimate by main items of expenditure for the two-month mandate period from 1 October to 30 November 1990 is shown in annex III and supplementary information thereon is given in annex IV.

VII. COMMITMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 DECEMBER 1990 TO 31 JANUARY 1991

16. In his report to the Security Council, 2/ the Secretary-General indicated that, for the two-month mandate period beginning 1 December 1990, UNIIMOG would continue to perform the following tasks:

(a) Resolve the remaining problems on the border;

(b) Try to arrange an exchange of information between the parties about unmarked minefields;

(c) Assist the parties in negotiating and implementing an area of separation and, therefore, an area of limitation of armaments.

17. It was further indicated that for the performance of these tasks the strength of the military observers would be reduced to a level not exceeding 120.

18. On this basis, the projected cost of UNIIMOG for the two-month period from 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991 is estimated at \$7,274,000 gross (\$6,946,000 net). It is proposed that the cost of this extension also be financed from the

unencumbered balance remaining from the appropriations and authorizations made available to UNIIMOG.

19. The proposed cost estimate for the period from 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991 is shown in annex III and supplementary information thereon is provided in annex V.

VIII. COST ESTIMATE FOR THE 12-MONTH PERIOD BEGINNING 1 FEBRUARY 1991

20. The present mandate of UNIIMOG expires on 31 January 1991. Should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate beyond that date, and assuming continuance of its existing responsibilities, the Secretary-General estimates the costs of UNIIMOG to be \$3,475,000 gross (\$3,269,000 net) per month from 1 February 1991 onwards. Therefore, appropriation and/or authorization to enter into commitments for UNIIMOG and apportionment thereof would be required for periods beyond 31 January 1991.

21. Annex III sets out the cost estimate for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1991 and supplementary information thereon is given in annex VI. Annex VII contains the proposed staffing table for UNIIMOG.

IX. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

A. Status of appropriations, authorizations and expenditures

22. As indicated in paragraphs 10 and 11 above, the estimated unencumbered balance at this time amounts to \$22.1 million gross (\$22 million net) for the period from 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989 and \$5.5 million gross (\$6.1 million net) for the period from 1 October 1989 to 30 September 1990.

23. In this regard, \$5 million was credited to Member States for the assessment period from 1 April to 30 September 1990 from unencumbered balances. In addition, requirements for the maintenance of UNIIMOG for the two-month period from 1 October 1990 to 30 November 1990, which are estimated at \$9,823,000 gross (\$9,503,000 net) and for which the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee was received, were financed from the unencumbered balances. No assessments were made for this amount and, consequently, Member States have been credited the full amount of \$9,823,000 gross (\$9,503,000 net). Hence, total credits to Member States to date amounted to \$14,503,000 (\$5,000,000 plus \$9,503,000) net.

24. In section I, paragraph 5 of its resolution 43/230, the General Assembly decided that the voluntary contributions to UNIIMOG received in cash should be credited as income to the Special Account for UNIIMOG. In regard to voluntary contributions in kind, the Assembly by adopting resolution 44/192 decided that, where voluntary contributions in kind are made as a grant in respect of items included in the budget, the valuation of the voluntary contribution will be recorded as income at the level at which the supplies and services had been budgeted.

25. Voluntary contributions for which credits can be made available to the UNIIMOG Special Account from inception to date amount to \$14,714,900, consisting of \$11,000,000 in cash and \$3,714,900 in kind.

26. Details in respect of the status of all resources made available to UNIIMOG, and for its operation for the period from 9 August 1988 to 30 November 1990, are contained in annex VIII.

27. Pending a further decision by the Security Council as to the future of UNIIMOG, the Secretary-General proposes that the remaining unencumbered balance of \$23,726,300 gross (\$24,522,000 net) be utilized to finance the requirements for the current mandate from 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991 in the amount of \$7,274,000 gross (\$6,946,000 net), and that the balance be retained in the UNIIMOG Special Account to meet the future cost of UNIIMOG, subject to the concurrence of the Advisory Committee as to amounts that could be credited to Member States against their future assessed contributions.

B. Application of article IV of the United Nations regulations

28. It may be recalled that, in its resolution 34/9 C of 17 December 1979, the General Assembly approved, in the case of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), special arrangements regarding the application of regulations 4.3 and 4.4 of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations. By that resolution, the General Assembly extended to UNIFIL the special arrangements that had been accorded to the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) and the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) by its resolution 33/13 F of 14 December 1978. In his report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session (A/C.5/33/45), the Secretary-General had indicated, *inter alia*, that the amounts owed to troop-contributing Governments could not be paid in the time-frame envisaged under financial regulation 4.3. This situation continues to be experienced in peace-keeping operations and, as pointed out then, is not found in the regular programmes of the Organization.

29. Under the approved special arrangements, appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistic support to the Force shall be retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4 as follows:

(a) At the end of the 12-month period provided in regulation 4.3, any unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question relating to goods supplied and services rendered by Governments for which claims have been received, or which are covered by established reimbursements rates, shall be transferred to accounts payable; such accounts payable shall remain recorded in the Special Account until payment is effected;

(b) (i) Any other unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question owed to Governments for goods supplied and services rendered, as well as other obligations owed to Governments, for which claims have not yet been received, shall remain valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the 12-month period provided in regulation 4.3;

(ii) Claims received during this four-year period shall be treated as provided under subparagraph (a) above, if appropriate;

(iii) At the end of the additional four-year period, any unliquidated obligations shall be cancelled and the remaining balance of any appropriations retained therefore will be surrendered.

30. It is proposed that the standing decision as contained in operative paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 34/9 C of 17 December 1979, and restated in the preceding paragraph, be extended and applied to UNIIMOG.

X. STATUS OF REIMBURSEMENT TO TROOP-CONTRIBUTING STATES

31. Troops have been provided to UNIIMOG by the Governments of Canada, Ireland and New Zealand. A signals unit was provided by the Government of Canada for the period from 9 August 1988 to 8 November 1988, for which full reimbursement has been made in accordance with the standard rates of reimbursement. Military police have been provided by the Government of Ireland and an air crew has been provided by the Government of New Zealand from inception to date. Full reimbursement to the Governments of New Zealand and Ireland has been made on a current basis throughout the period.

XI. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

32. The action to be taken by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session in connection with past and future financing of UNIIMOG is as follows:

(a) Appropriation of the amount of \$29,800,000 gross (\$29,000,000 net) authorized and apportioned in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 7 of its resolution 44/189 and crediting of \$5,000,000 to Member States against their assessments in respect of the six-month period from 1 April to 30 September 1990;

(b) Appropriation of the amount of \$9,823,000 gross (\$9,503,000 net) authorized and apportioned in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 7 of its resolution 44/189 and crediting of these same amounts from unencumbered balances to Member States against their assessments for the period from 1 October to 30 November 1990;

(c) Appropriation of the amount of \$7,274,000 gross (\$6,946,000 net) authorized and apportioned in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 7 of its resolution 44/189 and crediting of these same amounts from unencumbered balances to Member States against their assessments for the period from 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991;

(d) Provision by means of appropriation and/or commitment authorization for the maintenance of UNIIMOG for the period after 31 January 1991, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of UNIIMOG beyond that date;

(e) A decision to retain the unencumbered balances of appropriations to meet the cost of UNIIMOG for the period after 31 January 1991, should the Security Council decide either to renew or to terminate the mandate of UNIIMOG after that date;

(f) A decision that the special arrangements as regards article IV of the Financial Regulations detailed in paragraphs 28 to 30 above be applied to UNIIMOG.

Notes

1/ S/21803.

2/ S/21960.

ANNEX I

Performance report for the period from 1 October 1989
to 30 September 1990

Summary statement

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	<u>Apportionment</u>	<u>Disbursements and unliquidated obligations</u>	<u>Projected savings (over-runs)</u>
1. Military personnel costs			
(a) Military observers	23 170	23 518	(348)
(b) Other military personnel	4 353	2 742	1 611
(c) Military travel and subsistence allowance	2 424	1 581	843
2. Civilian staff costs			
(a) International staff	3 259	3 405	(146)
(b) Local staff	3 117	2 202	915
(c) Common staff costs	11 871	10 663	1 208
(d) Travel and subsistence allowance	114	74	40
3. Rental and maintenance of premises	657	453	204
4. Rental of aircraft	5 894	5 466	428
5. Rental of marine patrol vessels	460	-	460
6. Communications	1 751	2 648	(898)
7. Purchase of transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Purchase of other equipment	1 010	492	518
9. Maintenance and operation of transport equipment	1 270	789	481
10. Supplies and services	1 282	1 166	116
11. Freight and cartage	345	255	90

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	<u>Apportionment</u>	<u>Disbursements and unliquidated obligations</u>	<u>Projected savings (over-runs)</u>
12. Rotations	180	-	180
13. Death and disability awards	400	400	-
14. Standard troop costs reimbursement	890	569	321
15. Usage factor for personal clothing and equipment	66	36	30
16. Support account for peace-keeping operations	193	193	-
17. Integrated Management Information System	76	76	-
18. Staff assessment	<u>1 173</u>	<u>1 759</u>	<u>(586)</u>
Total, lines 1-18	<u>63 954</u>	<u>58 487</u>	<u>5 467</u>
19. Income from staff assessment	(1 173)	(1 759)	586
Net total	<u>62 781</u>	<u>56 728</u>	<u>6 053</u>
20. Voluntary contribution	254	254	-
Net operating cost	<u>63 035</u>	<u>56 982</u>	<u>6 053</u>

ANNEX II

Supplementary information on the performance report for the period
from 1 October 1989 to 30 September 1990

Projected savings
(over-runs)
\$

1. Military personnel costs

2 106 000

1. Savings totalling \$2,454,000 under mission subsistence allowance from the non-deployment of 142 other military staff for helicopter (112) and naval (30) operations which were provided for a two-month period, as well as the non-deployment of 7 military police and 1 air crew member (\$1,611,000), and from travel due to extension beyond the regular 12-month tour of duty of some military observers and the non-deployment of naval and other military personnel (\$843,000) were partly offset by additional requirements for daily subsistence allowance of military observers (\$348,000) due to increases in the daily subsistence allowance rates on several occasions throughout the review period.

2. Civilian staff costs

2 017 000

2. A number of posts in all categories in the mission area were vacant for varying periods and resulted in savings. During the review period, the vacancy rate averaged over 20 per cent. These savings were partially offset by a net increase under international staff salaries (\$146,000) attributable primarily to a change in the classification of mission subsistence allowance from common staff costs to salaries for Field Service officers. Amounts originally included under this heading for overload posts have been transferred to the support account for peace-keeping operations, item 16 below.

3. Rental and maintenance of premises

204 000

3. Savings are projected under this heading due to the settlement of the claim for services provided by a Government for less than the amount previously billed.

	Projected savings (over-runs) \$
4. <u>Rental of aircraft</u>	428 000
4. Savings are projected under this heading due in part to the provision of an aircraft by a Government for which budgetary provision of \$254,000 was included. The additional savings resulted from reduced utilization of hired helicopter and operation of aircraft provided by Governments.	
5. <u>Rental of marine patrol vessels</u>	460 000
5. Savings under this heading were due to the non-deployment of the naval patrol as originally envisaged for two months due to restrictions from the host Governments.	
6. <u>Communications</u>	(898 000)
6. Overexpenditure is projected under this heading based on commercial rates charged in both host countries for cable, telex and telegraph services (\$119,000), as well as from the recording of expenditures for communications supplies (\$464,000), communications equipment (\$298,000) and maintenance equipment (\$17,000) that originally had been budgeted for under the budget line items 8 and 10 for other equipment and supplies and services.	
7. <u>Purchase of transportation equipment</u>	-
7. No allocation was made under this heading.	
8. <u>Purchase of other equipment</u>	518 000
8. The requirement of the mission for various types of equipment was revised to respond to the needs of the mission. The savings reflect the transfer of charges for communications equipment (\$315,000) to item 6 above and the deferment of acquisition of observation equipment.	
9. <u>Maintenance and operation of transport equipment</u>	481 000
9. Savings under this heading result from settlement of claims for provision of transport and petrol products at lower than estimated costs.	

Projected savings
(over-runs)

\$

10. <u>Supplies and services</u>	116 000
10. Savings under this heading have resulted from the transfer of expenditures for communications supplies (\$464,000), which were originally provided for under this heading, to the communications budget line item 6 above. This was offset by overexpenditure of \$348,000 for other items under this heading, namely medical supplies, sanitation and cleaning materials, miscellaneous supplies and services.	
11. <u>Freight and cartage</u>	90 000
11. Savings are projected under this heading due primarily to the purchase of less equipment than originally envisaged.	
12. <u>Rotation</u>	180 000
12. Savings resulted from the non-deployment of helicopter and naval personnel referred to in item 1 above.	
13. <u>Death and disability awards</u>	-
13. The amount apportioned has been obligated against possible claims for death, disability or injury.	
14. <u>Standard troop costs reimbursement</u>	321 000
14. Savings are projected under this heading due to the non-deployment of helicopter and naval patrol personnel referred to in item 1 above.	
15. <u>Usage factor for personal clothing and equipment</u>	30 000
15. Savings are anticipated under this heading due to the non-deployment of helicopter and naval patrol personnel.	
16. <u>Support account for peace-keeping operations</u>	-
16. The amount representing the cost of the overload posts included in the cost estimates has been transferred from item 2 above for administration under the support account beginning 1990.	

	Projected savings (over-runs) \$
17. <u>Integrated Management Information System</u>	-
17. The amount authorized for this purpose has been transferred to the Integrated Management Information System account.	
18. <u>Staff assessment</u>	(586 000)
18. Overexpenditure under this heading was due to an under-estimation of this item, as well as to a revision of the Professional salary scales effective July 1990.	
19. <u>Income from staff assessment</u>	586 000
19. This amount is derived from item 18 above.	
20. <u>Voluntary contribution</u>	-
20. This relates to the provision of one turbo-prop aircraft with crew within the mission area as a voluntary contribution. The amount included in the cost estimates for this item was \$254,000 and is reflected in accordance with document A/44/624, paragraph 15.	

ANNEX III

Apportionment for the period from 1 October to 30 November 1990
and cost estimates for the periods from 1 December 1990 to
31 January 1991 and from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992

Summary statement

(in thousands of United States dollars)

	Revised apportionment 1 October to 30 November 1990	Estimate 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991	Estimate 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992
1. Military personnel costs			
(a) Military observers	3 036	1 406	8 287
(b) Other military staff	573	584	2 819
(c) Military travel and subsistence allowance	423	395	620
2. Civilian staff costs			
(a) International staff	812	700	4 255
(b) Local staff	450	390	2 340
(c) Common staff costs	1 852	1 792	10 647
(d) Travel and subsistence allowance	12	12	72
3. Rental and maintenance of premises	30	32	192
4. Rental of aircraft	1 233	857	5 142
5. Rental of marine patrol vessels	-	-	-
6. Communications	158	178	1 070
7. Purchase of transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Purchase of other equipment	80	55	120
9. Maintenance and operation of transport equipment	130	82	546

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	Revised apportionment 1 October to <u>30 November 1990</u>	Estimate 1 December 1990 to <u>31 January 1991</u>	Estimate 1 February 1991 to <u>31 January 1992</u>
10. Supplies and services	151	67	412
11. Freight and cartage	43	25	150
12. Rotation	-	-	340
13. Death and disability awards	67	50	300
14. Standard troop costs reimbursement	92	70	418
15. Usage factor for personal clothing and equipment	6	5	26
16. Support account for peace-keeping operations	256	246	1 472
17. Integrated Management Information System	99	-	-
18. Staff assessment	<u>320</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>2 472</u>
Total, lines 1-18	9 823	7 274	41 700
19. Income from staff assessment	<u>(320)</u>	<u>(328)</u>	<u>(2 472)</u>
Net total	<u>9 503</u>	<u>6 946</u>	<u>39 228</u>

ANNEX IV

Supplementary information on the cost estimate for the two-month
period from 1 October to 30 November 1990

United States
dollars

1. Provision is made throughout the period for mission subsistence allowance, based on the daily subsistence allowance rates applicable to the place of assignment. In the case of Iran, the daily rate for the first 30 days is \$349 and thereafter \$185. For Iraq the daily rate for the first 30 days is \$192 and thereafter \$167.75.

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers

3 036 000

Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance for 315 observers in October and 210 observers in November based on the daily subsistence allowance rates indicated in paragraph 1 above. The cost estimate also includes seven days' mission subsistence allowance for each of 158 observers who remained in the mission area awaiting available commercial flights.

(b) Other military personnel

573 000

This is provided in lieu of accommodation, rations, recreation/welfare and other facilities normally provided to troops and is based on the daily subsistence allowance rates applicable to the place of assignment, indicated in paragraph 1 above, in respect of the 28 military police, 17 air crew members and 4 medical officers.

(c) Military travel costs

423 000

The estimate is based on travel by commercial means, at an average one-way cost of \$2,500 and round-trip cost of \$5,000 per person, including travel subsistence allowance, provides for 161 one-way fares (158 observers, 3 military police) and 4 round-trip fares for the rotation of 4 air crew members.

2. Civilian staff costs

2. The calculation is based on a total of 190 posts (12 Professional and above, 87 Field Service/General Service and 91 local).

United States
dollars

(a) International staff salaries

812 000

Salaries of internationally recruited staff are estimated, using standard cost rates, and provide for 99 posts (12 Professional and 87 Field Service/General Service) and include requirements for retroactive payment of a salary increase for Field Service staff.

(b) Locally recruited staff salaries

450 000

Calculation of salaries of 91 locally recruited staff (39 in the Islamic Republic of Iran and 52 in Iraq) is based on local salary scales applicable to the mission area.

(c) Common staff costs

1 852 000

Calculations are based on the standard scales mentioned above (\$762,000) and also include the daily subsistence allowance applicable to the mission area in respect of 99 international staff (\$1,090,000). The cost estimate also includes provision for the retroactive adjustment in respect of Field Service allowances.

(d) Official travel

12 000

Provision is included for two official round trips between New York and the mission area.

3. Rental and maintenance of premises

30 000

3. This estimate provides for the cost of closing 14 team sites and sector headquarters and the maintenance of the remaining 16 sites.

4. Rental of aircraft

1 233 000

4. This estimate includes provision for:

(a) Fixed-wing aircraft

(i) One fixed-wing light aircraft with a seating capacity of up to 10 passengers at a rental cost (including insurance) of \$3,000 per hour for an average of 13.5 flying hours per month (\$81,000).

(ii) One twin otter light aircraft at a monthly rental cost of \$65,000, plus \$54,000 for insurance (\$184,000).

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United States
dollars

- (iii) One medium-sized aircraft with a seating capacity of 20 passengers at a cost (including insurance) of \$2,242 per flying hour for an average of 80 flying hours per month (\$358,000).

(b) Helicopter

One helicopter flying an average of 80 hours per month at a cost (including insurance) of \$3,000 per flying hour (\$480,000).

(c) Aviation fuel

Estimated cost of aviation fuel for the above aircraft (\$130,000).

5. Communications

158 000

5. Included under this heading is a provision for the charges for communications via satellite (\$17,000), telephone and telex charges (\$100,000), pouch charges (\$8,000), and rental of satellite space at \$50,000 per quarter for one satellite (\$33,000).

6. Purchase of transportation equipment

Nil

6. No provision is made for the acquisition of transportation equipment.

7. Purchase of other equipment

80 000

7. Provision is made for the acquisition of furniture and office equipment (\$26,000), vehicle workshop equipment (\$25,000), and communications equipment (\$29,000).

8. Maintenance and operation of transport equipment

130 000

8. The estimate under this heading provides for the maintenance and operation of the mission's vehicles and other equipment, and includes the following:

United States
dollars

Petrol, oil and lubricants (\$59,000)

Spare parts for motor vehicle (\$26,000)

Spare parts for other equipment (\$45,000)

9. Supplies and services

151 000

9. Included under this heading is the estimated cost of providing the following required supplies and services:

Clothing and uniforms (\$2,000)

Medical treatment and medical evacuations (\$4,000)

Medical supplies (\$6,000)

Sanitation and cleaning materials (\$2,000)

Quartermaster stores (\$16,000)

Communications supplies (\$36,000)

Commercial third-party vehicle insurance (\$23,000)

Electrical supplies and hardware (\$8,000)

Miscellaneous claims (\$5,000)

Stationery and office supplies (\$16,000)

Subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals (\$3,000)

Contractual services (\$23,000)

Hospitality expenses (\$2,000)

Miscellaneous supplies and services (\$5,000)

10. Freight and cartage

43 000

10. This estimate provides for the cost of shipping and handling of equipment and supplies sent to and from the mission area and includes the cost of freight, forwarding and clearing charges.

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United States
dollars

11. Death and disability awards

67 000

11. The estimate provides for the reimbursement to Governments for payments made by them to members of their military personnel for death, injury, disability or illness resulting from service with UNIIMOG, based on national legislation or regulations.

12. Standard troop costs reimbursement

92 000

12. Provision is made for the reimbursement to Governments for 45 other military personnel provided to UNIIMOG (28 military police and 17 air crew members), in respect of pay and allowances, at the standard rate of \$950 per person per month for all ranks, plus a supplementary \$280 per person per month for a limited number of specialists (25 per cent of air and military police units).

13. Usage factor for personal clothing and equipment

6 000

13. This estimate provides for reimbursement to Governments of a usage factor for all items of personal clothing, gear and equipment issued by those Governments to their military personnel, at the standard rate of \$65 per person per month. The estimate is based on an average strength of 45 all ranks per month.

14. Support account for peace-keeping operations

256 000

14. In accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, provision is made hereunder based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost of salaries, common staff costs and travel of the civilian staff members in the mission area.

15. Integrated Management Information System

99 000

15. Provision is made for a proportional share of the 1990 financing of the Integrated Management Information System indicated in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. a/

16. Staff assessment

320 000

16. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line items 2 (a) and (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

United States
dollars

17. Income from staff assessment

(120 000)

17. The salaries and related emoluments of United Nations staff members are subject to assessment at rates stated in regulation 3.3 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations. All revenue derived from staff assessment that is not otherwise disposed of by specific resolution of the General Assembly is credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in that Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNIIMOG budget. The staff assessment requirement provided for under budget item 16 above (Staff assessment) has been credited to this item as income from staff assessment.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), sect. 28A.

ANNEX V

Supplementary information on the cost estimate for the two-month
period from 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991

United States
dollars

1. Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance, based on the daily subsistence allowance rates applicable to the place of assignment. In the case of Iran, the daily rate for the first 30 days is \$369 and thereafter \$185. For Iraq, the daily rate for the first 30 days is \$211 and thereafter \$167.75.

1. Military personnel costs

(a) Military observers

1 406 000

Provision is made for mission subsistence allowance for 120 military observers based on the daily subsistence allowance rates indicated in paragraph 1 above. The cost estimate also includes mission subsistence allowance for six days for each of 82 observers who remained in the mission area while awaiting available commercial flights.

(b) Other military personnel

584 000

This is provided in lieu of accommodation, rations, recreation/welfare and other facilities normally provided to troops and is based on the daily subsistence allowance rates applicable to the place of assignment, indicated in paragraph 1 above, in respect of the 17 military police, 17 air crew members and 4 medical officers.

(c) Military travel costs

395 000

Based on travel by commercial means, at an average one-way cost of \$2,500 per person, including travel subsistence allowance. The estimate includes 90 one-way fares (82 military observers and 8 military police) and 34 round-trip fares of \$5,000 per person for the rotation of 13 air crew members, 17 military police and 4 medical assistants.

2. Civilian staff costs

2. The calculation is based on a total of 187 posts (12 Professional category and above, 85 Field Service/General Service and 90 local).

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United States
dollars

(a) International staff salaries

700 000

Salaries of internationally recruited staff, were estimated, using standard cost rates and provide for 97 (12 Professional and 85 Field Service/General Service) posts.

(b) Locally recruited staff salaries

390 000

Calculation of salaries of 90 locally recruited staff (38 in the Islamic Republic of Iran and 52 in Iraq) is based on local salary scales applicable to the mission area. The cost estimate also includes temporary assistance provision for five cleaning staff who are paid on a daily basis.

(c) Common staff costs

1 792 000

Provides for dependency and other allowances and for contribution to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, medical plan, etc. based on the standard scales mentioned above (\$709,000), as well as the daily subsistence allowance applicable to the mission area in respect of 97 international staff (\$1,083,000).

(d) Official travel

12 000

Provision is included for two official round trips between New York and the mission area.

3. Rental and maintenance of premises

32 000

3. This estimate provides for the cost of utilities (\$17,000), and the cost of repairs and alterations of premises (\$15,000).

4. Rental of aircraft

857 000

4. This estimate includes provision for:

(a) One twin-otter light aircraft with a seating capacity of up to 10 passengers at a monthly rental cost of \$65,000, plus \$13,500 per month for war-risk insurance (\$157,000);

(b) One medium-sized aircraft with a seating capacity of 20 passengers at a monthly cost (including insurance) of \$180,000, based on an average of 80 flying hours per month (\$360,000);

(c) One helicopter flying an average of 40 hours per month at a monthly cost of \$120,000 (\$240,000);

United States
dollars

(d) The estimated cost of aviation fuel for the above aircraft (\$95,000);

(e) The cost of airport ground service at an estimated cost of \$2,500 per month (\$5,000).

5. Communications 178 000

5. Included under this heading is a provision for charges for communications via satellite (\$17,000), rental of a satellite transponder (\$28,000), telephone and telex costs (\$100,000), pouch charges (\$8,000), communication spares and repairs (\$20,000) and electrical supplies (\$5,000).

6. Purchase of other equipment 55 000

6. The cost estimate provides for the purchase of electronic data processing/word-processing equipment (\$35,000), spare parts (\$15,000) and miscellaneous equipment (\$5,000).

7. Maintenance and operation of transport equipment 82 000

7. The estimate under this heading provides for the maintenance and operation of the mission's vehicles, and includes petrol, oil and lubricants (\$57,000), motor vehicle spare parts and commercial repairs (\$22,000) and transport workshop equipment (\$3,000).

8. Supplies and services 67 000

8. Included under this heading is the estimated cost of providing for clothing and uniforms (\$4,000), medical treatment and medical evacuations (\$6,000), medical supplies (\$3,000), sanitation and cleaning materials (\$3,000), quartermaster stores (\$12,000), miscellaneous claims and services (\$11,000), stationery and office supplies (\$15,000), subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals (\$3,000), contractual services (\$8,000) and hospitality expenses (\$2,000).

9. Freight and cartage 25 000

9. This estimate provides for the cost of shipping and handling of equipment and supplies sent to and from the mission area and includes the cost of freight, forwarding and clearing charges.

United States
dollars

10. Death and disability awards

50 000

10. The estimate provides for reimbursement to Governments for payments made by them to members of their military personnel for death, injury, disability or illness resulting from service with UNIIMOG, based on national legislation or regulations.

11. Standard troop costs reimbursement

70 000

11. Provision is made for reimbursement to Governments for 34 other military personnel provided to UNIIMOG (17 military police and 17 air crew members), in respect of pay and allowances, at the standard rate of \$950 per person per month for all ranks, plus a supplementary \$280 per person per month for a limited number of specialists (25 per cent of air and military police units).

12. Usage factor for personal clothing and equipment

5 000

12. This estimate provides for reimbursement to Governments of a usage factor for all items of personal clothing, gear and equipment issued by those Governments to their military personnel, at the standard rate of \$65 per person per month. The estimate is based on an average strength of 34 all ranks per month.

13. Support account for peace-keeping operations

246 000

13. In accordance with the methodology proposed for the funding of posts authorized from the support account for peace-keeping operations, provision is made hereunder based on 8.5 per cent of the total cost of salaries, common staff costs and travel of the civilian staff members in the mission area.

14. Staff assessment

328 000

14. Staff costs have been shown on a net basis under budget line items 2 (a) and (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

15. Income from staff assessment

(328 000)

15. The salaries and related emoluments of United Nations staff members are subject to assessment at rates stated in regulation 3.3 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations. All revenue derived from staff assessment that is not otherwise

United States
dollars

disposed of by specific resolution of the General Assembly is credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in that Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNIIMOG budget. The staff assessment requirement provided for under budget item 14 above (Staff assessment) has been credited to this item as income from staff assessment.

ANNEX VI

Supplementary information on the cost estimate for the 12-month period from 1 February 1991 to 31 January 1992

1. The cost estimates for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1991 are based on the monthly estimated costs provided in annex V for the latest mandate period from 1 December 1990 to 31 January 1991, with the following exceptions:

Military observers

2. The cost estimate provides for daily mission subsistence allowance for 120 military observers (60 each in Iran and Iraq) at rates for the first 30 days of \$369 in Iran and \$211 in Iraq, and from the thirty-first day at rates of \$185 in Iran and \$167.75 in Iraq and an overlap factor of four days for each military observer. The cost estimate also includes provision for a clothing allowance payable to each military observer at \$200 per annum.

Other military personnel

3. The cost estimate includes payment of daily mission subsistence allowance for the 17 military police and 17 air crew members who rotate every six months. The costing is based on the payment of mission subsistence allowance for the first 30 days at the daily rate of \$369 to the seven military police and 17 air crew members in Iran and at the daily rate of \$211 to the 10 military police in Iraq. As of the thirty-first day, the mission subsistence allowance is payable at the rate of \$185 in Iran and \$167.75 in Iraq. An overlap provision of two days' mission subsistence allowance for each military officer per rotation is also included.

4. The cost estimate also includes provision for the payment of daily mission subsistence allowance to the four medical officers (two each in Iran and Iraq) at the rates described above and an overlap factor of four days mission subsistence allowance for each medical officer.

Travel of military personnel

5. The cost estimate provides for the round-trip travel on rotation and daily subsistence allowance of 120 military observers and four medical personnel at an estimated cost of \$5,000 each.

International salaries

6. Costs have been calculated based on standard costs in accordance with the proposed staffing table shown in annex VII. The proposals call for the net reduction of three posts resulting from the reduction of four posts (one ASG, two Field Service and one local) and the increase of one D-2 post.

Common staff costs

7. Provision under this heading is based on standard costs in accordance with the proposed staffing table.

Operation and maintenance of transport equipment

8. The cost estimate includes an additional provision for third-party vehicle insurance (\$54,000).

Other equipment

9. Provision is included under this heading for spare parts (\$90,000) and miscellaneous equipment (\$30,000) only.

Supplies and services

10. The cost estimate includes an additional provision for audit services (\$10,000).

Rotation

11. The cost estimate provides for rotation costs every six months for the 17 military police and 17 air crewmen at an estimated round-trip fare of \$5,000 per person.

Support account for peace-keeping operations

12. The cost estimate for the support account for peace-keeping operations is based on 8.5 per cent of total civilian staff costs.

Staff assessment

13. The cost estimate under this heading provides for the difference between gross and net emoluments based on the proposed staffing table.

ANNEX VII

Current and proposed staffing table

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Number of posts</u>	
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Proposed</u>
<u>Professional category and above</u>		
ASG	1	-
D-2	1	2
D-1	1	1
P-5	4	4
P-4	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Subtotal	12	12
<u>General Service and other categories</u>		
General Service	13	13
Field Service	74	72
Local level	<u>91</u>	<u>90</u>
Subtotal	178	175
Total	<u>190</u>	<u>187</u>

ANNEX VIII

Resources made available and operating costs for the period
9 August 1988 to 30 November 1990

Period	Reference	United States dollars	
		Gross	Net
	General Assembly resolution		
I. RESOURCES			
(a) Appropriations			
9 August 1988-8 February 1989	42/233	35 700 000	35 000 000
9 August 1988-8 February 1989	43/230	18 300 000	18 500 000
9 February 1989-30 September 1989	44/189	61 678 175	60 929 016
1 October 1989-31 March 1990	44/189	34 153 825	33 738 984
(b) Authorizations			
1 April 1990-30 September 1990	44/189 and <u>a/</u>	29 800 000	29 000 000
1 October 1990-30 November 1990	44/189 and <u>b/</u>	9 823 000	9 503 000
(c) Voluntary contribution in cash			
9 August 1988-8 February 1989		11 000 000	11 000 000
(d) Voluntary contribution in kind			
9 August 1988-30 September 1989		3 460 900	3 460 900
1 October 1989-31 March 1990		<u>254 000</u>	<u>254 000</u>
Subtotal		204 169 900	201 385 900
II. OPERATING COSTS			
(a) Against appropriations/authorizations			
9 August 1988-30 September 1989		93 595 700	92 415 000
1 October 1989-30 September 1990		58 487 000	56 728 000
1 October 1990-30 November 1990		9 823 000	9 503 000
(b) Against voluntary contributions in kind			
9 August 1988-30 September 1989		3 460 900	3 460 900
1 October 1989-31 March 1990		<u>254 000</u>	<u>254 000</u>
Subtotal		165 620 600	162 360 900
III. CREDITS TO MEMBER STATES			
1 April 1990-30 September 1990	44/189 and <u>a/</u>	5 000 000	5 000 000
1 October 1990-30 November 1990	44/189 and <u>b/</u>	<u>9 823 000</u>	<u>9 503 000</u>
Subtotal		14 823 000	14 503 000
IV. UNENCUMBERED BALANCE (I less II less III)		<u>23 726 300</u>	<u>24 522 000</u>

a/ Letter of 20 April 1990 from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

b/ Letter of 26 October 1990 from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.